



**ZAMBIA
NATIONAL
BUDGET
2019**

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Delivering fiscal consolidation...

▶ 1.0 BUDGET OVERVIEW

The September 2018 Zambia Budget Address for the year 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 was delivered to the National Assembly by the Minister of Finance and National Planning, Honourable Margaret D. Mwanakatwe, MP on Friday 28 September 2018.

The theme for this year's budget is

"DELIVERING FISCAL CONSOLIDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH"

Some of the notable achievements included in this budget are the amendment of the Republican Constitution; expansion in our health and education facilities; enhanced interconnectivity of our country through improved road infrastructure; and the provision of social safety nets for the vulnerable.

Despite Government laying ground for a more inclusive economy, it has been noticed that growth remains below our country's potential and poverty remains high, especially in rural areas. The global economic growth in 2018 is projected to be broad-based and is estimated at 3.9% compared to 3.7% in 2017. However, expenditure is projected to be higher on account of higher interest payments and project loan disbursements. Consequently, the budget deficit is estimated at 7.4% of GDP against the target of 6.1%.

The Zambian Kwacha depreciated by 0.9% to an average of K10.10/US dollar in August 2018. Further, during the month of September 2018,

the exchange rate depreciated by 22.3%.

Inflation remained relatively stable within the first half of 2018 reaching 7.9% in September 2018. The Policy Rate was reduced to 9.75% in May 2018 from 12.5% in November 2017.

Lending rates declined in August 2018. Further, the high cost of most financial services has been hampering business expansion and financial inclusion. The Bank of Zambia issued directives to remove unwarranted bank charges and fees.

The Minister announced a K86.8 billion budget for 2019, of which 64.6% will be financed from domestic revenues. The balance will be financed by domestic and foreign financing including grants. In line with the Seventh National Development plan, the 2019 budget seeks to progressively reduce the fiscal deficit to 6.5% of GDP in 2019, maintain a sustainable debt position and safeguard the vulnerable of our society. Thus, laying the foundation for higher and sustainable growth.

...for sustainable
and inclusive
growth **»**



► 2.0 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS FOR 2019

2.1 DIRECT TAXES

- No adjustments to PAYE thresholds or tax rates
- Restriction of allowable interest
- Mineral royalty tax to be non-deductible
- Company income tax rate to be reduced for companies adding value to copper cathodes
- Withholding tax rate to be increased on payments of dividends, interest & profits on branch remittance to non-residents
- Extension of time for retention of financial records to 10 years
- Non-compliance penalty for transfer pricing regulations to increase
- Turnover Tax regime revised
- Introduction of withholding agents for Turnover tax
- Casino tax regime to be revised
- Penalties on Skills Development levy reduced
- Tourism levy to be accounted for using electronic fiscal devices

2.2 VALUE ADDED TAX

- Company directors or managers to be prosecuted, where company commits an offence under the VAT Act
- VAT Act amended to provide for treatment of trade & cash discounts
- VAT Act to be repealed

2.3 SALES TAX

- Sales tax to be introduced

2.4 CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

- Lifting of export ban on leather items
- Introduction of excise duty on non-alcoholic beverages & leather items
- Customs duty on milk powder to be increased
- Customs duty on Light Emitting Diode (LED) lights to be suspended
- Customs duty on used and retreaded tyres to be increased
- Customs duty rebates on construction of shopping malls removed
- Customs duty on plastic carrier bags to be increased
- Carbon emission surtax on transiting motor vehicles to be revised
- Introduction of duty on motor cycles
- ASYCUDA fee increased
- Customs duty on all motor vehicles excluding buses & trucks, ambulances, prison vans & hearses increased to 30%
- Excise duty on plastic carrier bags for shopping increased from 10% to 20%

2.5 MINING TAX REGIME

- Mineral royalty tax rates to be increased
- Introduction of import duty on copper and cobalt concentrates
- Export duty on precious metals to be introduced
- Revision of export duty on manganese ores and concentrates



THE BUDGET IN DETAIL

THE BUDGET IN DETAIL

▶ 3.0 DIRECT TAXES

All of the following measures will take effect from 1st January, 2019.

3.1 PERSONAL TAX RATES

The PAYE rates remain the same:

Income Bands Per Annum	Income Bands Per Month	Tax Rate %
First K36,000	First K3,300	0
Next K9,600	Next K800	25
Next K25,200	Next K2,100	30
Balance over K74,400	Balance over K6,200	35

3.2 LIMIT ON THE DEDUCTIBILITY OF INTEREST ON DEBT

The amendment provides that interest deductions exceeding 30% of a company's earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) will not qualify for deduction for purposes of Corporate Income Tax. Taxpayers under the Turnover Tax system and those who are registered either under the Banking and Financial Services Act or the Insurance Act will not be subject to this regulation.

3.3 TRANSFER PRICING RELATED CHANGES

Increase in the penalty for non-compliance with transfer pricing regulations

The penalty for non-compliance with the transfer pricing regulations has been revised from 10,000 penalty units (i.e. K3,000) to 80,000,000 million penalty units (i.e. K24,000,000).

Extension of period taxpayers are required to maintain records

Generally, across all taxes, taxpayers are required to maintain records up to six years. However, taxpayers will now be required to maintain records for ten years. This is to facilitate the comprehensive transfer pricing audits that generally take time due to their complexity.

Extension of period in which assessments may be raised

Transfer pricing assessments may be raised for a period exceeding 6 years but not exceeding 10 years. Currently, the Income Tax Act provides that an assessment may not be raised beyond 6 years.

Revision of the Turnover Tax system...



3.4 INCREASE IN WITHHOLDING TAX ON DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND BRANCH PROFIT REMITTANCE

Withholding Tax (WHT) on dividends, interest, and branch profit remittances to non-residents has been revised from 15% to 20%.

3.5 REDUCTION OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE FOR COMPANIES THAT ADD VALUE TO COPPER CATHODES

The corporate income tax rate has been reduced from 35% to 15% for companies engaged in value adding activities relating to copper cathodes.

3.6 REVISION OF THE TURNOVER TAX SYSTEM

The turnover tax system has been revised to a flat 4% tax on turnover for businesses with turnover below K800,000.

3.7 CASINO, LOTTERY, BETTING AND GAMING

The 20% casino levy has been abolished and replaced with a new tax regime. The new rates applicable on all casino, lottery, betting, and gaming takings/winnings is as following:

- Casino live games at 20% of gross takings;
- Casino machine games at 35% of gross takings;
- Lottery winnings at 35% of net proceeds;

- Betting at 10% of gross stakes; and
- Gaming of K250 to K500 per machine per month.

The ZRA will also be appointed as an interim regulator of the gaming industry.

3.8 APPOINTMENT OF TURNOVER TAX AGENTS

The Commissioner General of the Zambia Revenue Authority will have authority to appoint tax agents for purposes of collecting turnover tax.

3.9 ABOLISHMENT OF SUN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED TAX INCENTIVES

The tax incentives granted to Sun International Limited under Paragraph C of the charging schedule of the Income Tax Act have been abolished. The objective is to create alignment as all other taxpayers in the hospitality industry pay corporate income tax at 35%.



New rates applicable on all casino, lottery, betting, and gaming takings/winnings.



Income tax of 10% for non-traditional agro-processing and farm products...

3.10 PERSONS IN POSSESSION OF MINERALS TO ACCOUNT FOR MINERAL ROYALTY TAX

The Mines and Minerals Development Act will be amended to include an obligation by anyone in possession of minerals to account for mineral royalty tax, where it has not been accounted for. Currently, only persons who are not in possession of a mining license are mandated to account for mineral royalty where it has not been accounted for.

3.11 NON-TRADITIONAL EXPORTS FROM FARMING OR AGRO-PROCESSING ATTRACT INCOME TAX AT 10%

Agro-processing and farming attract income tax at 10% while non-traditional exports attract income tax at 15%.

The legislation will be amended to clarify when a farmer or agro-processor exports their non-traditional goods/produce, 10% income tax will apply and not 15%.

3.12 INTRODUCTION OF THE DEFINITION FOR "APPROVED PUBLIC BENEFIT ORGANISATIONS"

Approved benefit organisation "means a public benefit organisation that has been so approved by the Minister of Finance in accordance with Section 41 of the Income Tax Act".

3.13 INTRODUCTION OF THE TERM OF "APPROVED" UNDER PARAGRAPH 6(1) AND (2) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT

The purpose of the amendment is to clarify that only public benefit organisations that have been duly approved by the Minister of Finance are exempt from tax.

3.14 INTRODUCTION OF THE TERM "APPROVED" FROM UNDER PARAGRAPH 3(1)(G) OF THE CHARGING SCHEDULE

The purpose of the amendment is to clarify that the 15% income tax rate on business income generated by a public benefit organisation only applies to public benefit organisations that are approved.

Anyone in possession of minerals to account for Mineral Royalty Tax

3.15 INTRODUCTION OF THE TERM "AVERAGE BANK OF ZAMBIA MID RATE" WHEN COMPUTING INDEXED LOSSES AND CAPITAL ALLOWANCES

The purpose of the amendment is to harmonize the Kwacha exchange rate to be used for both the translation of books of accounts and the indexation of losses and capital allowances.

Introduction of Withholding of Turnover Tax...



3.16 CLARIFICATION OF THE PERIOD FOR GRANTING CAPITAL ALLOWANCES

The amendment clarifies that capital allowances may be claimed for a full charge year irrespective of the period for which the financial statements are prepared.

3.17 REPEALING OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE THIRD SCHEDULE (I.E. INSURANCE AND OTHER BUSINESS)

The amendment removes the paragraph as it is now redundant.

3.18 INTRODUCING THE TERM "AND OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS" IN RESPECT OF MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

The amendment makes it mandatory for all key documentation to be maintained in English and not just the books and records.

3.19 NON-DEDUCTION OF CONTINGENT EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Contingent employee benefits not actually paid out to the employee in the charge year will not be deductible for income tax purposes. This measure is intended to curb abuse of provisions for staff benefits which are not reversed when the payment does not actualize.

3.20 INTRODUCTION OF WITHHOLDING OF TURNOVER TAX

The measure will allow the Commissioner General of the Zambia Revenue Authority to appoint agents who will withhold turnover tax at source at the applicable turnover tax rate.

3.21 ISSUANCE OF ELECTRONIC FISCAL DEVICE INVOICES FOR INSURANCE PREMIUM LEVY

The Insurance Premium Levy Act under section 4 will be amended to reflect the following:

"Every person required to charge Insurance Premium Levy shall issue invoices to customers using an Electronic Fiscal Device"



3.22 INSURANCE PREMIUM LEVY AND RETURN PAYMENT DATE ALIGNED

The amendment aligns the due date of the Insurance Premium Levy Return with the payment date.



Mandatory for companies under insurance & tourism industries to issue EFD invoices...

3.23 INTRODUCTION OF PENALTIES FOR NON-SETTLEMENT OF SKILLS DEVELOPMENT LEVY

The amendment introduces penalties specific to non-compliance with Skills Development Levy. Currently, non-compliance with skills development levy is subject to the penalties that apply to non-compliance with corporate income tax provisions:

Offence	Current	Proposed
Negligence	17.5% of under declared amount	0.25% of under declared amount
Wilful default	35% of under declared amount	0.5% of under declared amount
Fraud	52.5% of under declared amount	0.75% of under declared amount

3.24 ELECTRONIC FISCAL DEVICE INVOICES FOR INSURANCE AND HOSPITALITY SERVICES

The amendment makes it a requirement for any company operating in the insurance and Tourism industries to issue invoices using Electronic Fiscal Devices.



Contingent employee benefits not actually paid out to the employee in the charge year will not be deductible for income tax purposes

NON-SETTLEMENT OF SKILLS DEVELOPMENT LEVY TO ATTRACT PENALTIES

Import duty of 5% on copper & cobalt concentrates...



► 4.0 MINING SECTION

4.1 CHANGES AFFECTING MINERAL ROYALTY

The mineral royalty rate on cobalt has been revised from 5% to 8%. This increase in the rate has been motivated by the high pricing of cobalt in the international market.

Further, mineral royalty will be non-deductible for corporate income tax purposes. This change effectively makes mineral royalty a final tax.

Additionally, mineral royalty rates will be increased by 1.5% across all levels as indicated in the table below. A fourth mineral royalty tax bracket will be introduced on which 10% mineral royalty will apply when the copper price exceeds USD 7,500 per ton.

Price Range	Current Rate	Proposed Rates
Less than USD 4,500	4%	5.5%
USD 4,500 but less than USD 6,000	5%	6.5%
USD 6,000 but less than	6%	7.5%
USD 7,500		7.10%

4.2 INTRODUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY ON COPPER AND COBALT CONCENTRATES

The amendment introduces a 5% import duty on copper and cobalt concentrates.

4.3 INTRODUCTION OF EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD, PRECIOUS STONES AND GEMSTONES

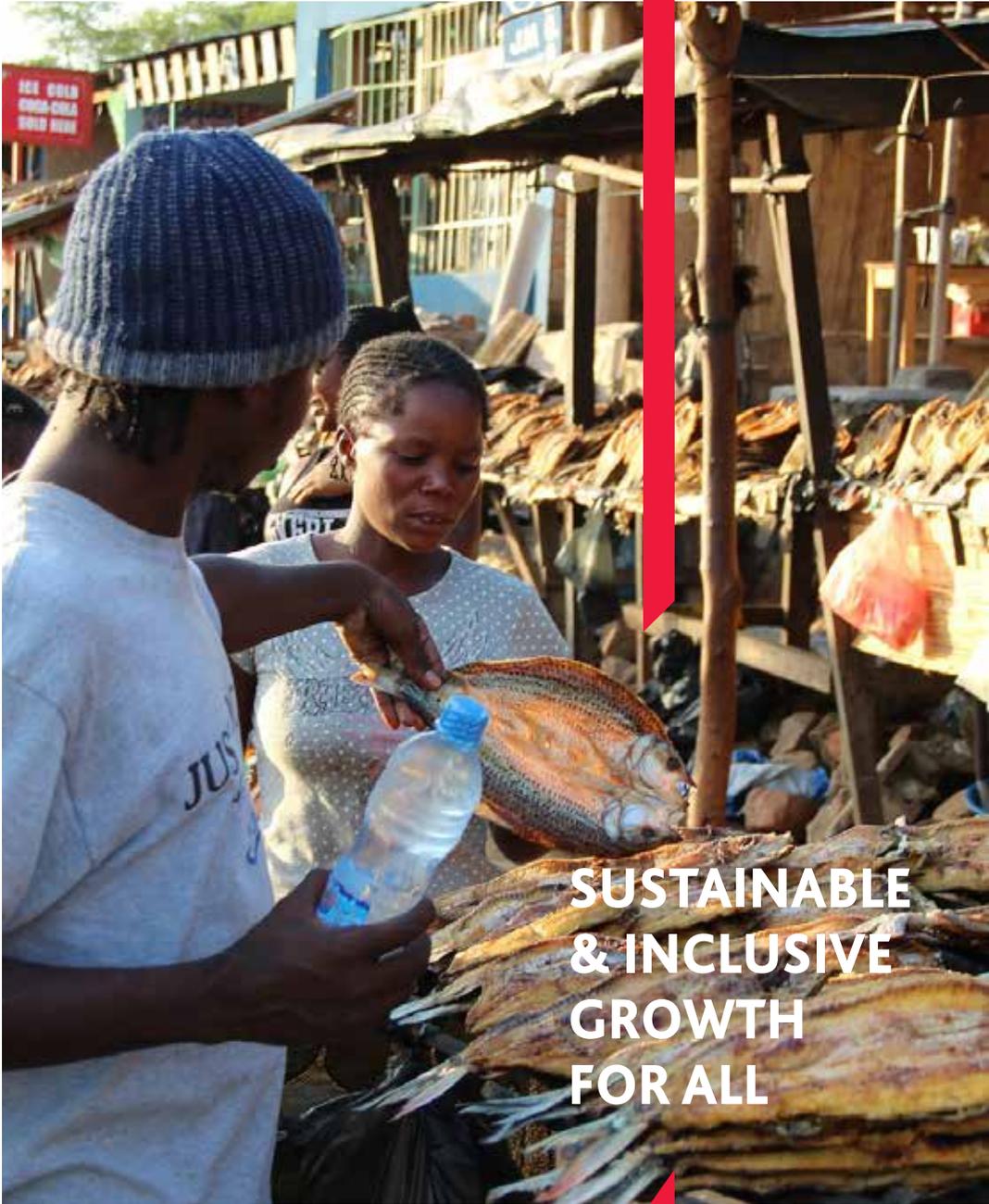
The amendment introduces a 15% export duty on precious metals including gold, precious stones and gemstones.

4.4 LIFTING OF SUSPENSION OF EXPORT DUTY ON MANGANESE ORE AND CONCENTRATES

The amendment lifts the suspension on exports of manganese ore and concentrates put in place in 2012

4.5 REPLACEMENT OF THE TERM "CONTIGUOUS" IN THE INCOME TAX ACT

Due to some developments in the mining sector, there has been need to review the term contiguous in order to clarify the meaning of the term "non-contiguous" as meaning "not one despite touching or sharing a common border".



**SUSTAINABLE
& INCLUSIVE
GROWTH
FOR ALL**



“ VAT rate remains the same at 16%...”

▶ 5.0 VALUE ADDED TAX ACT

All of the following measures will take effect from 1st January, 2016.

5.1 RATE OF VAT

The VAT rate remains unchanged at 16%.

5.2 DEFINITION OF "ELECTRONIC FISCAL DEVICE" TO BE AMENDED

The proposed definition to read as follows:

“Electronic fiscal device” means an electronic device approved by the Commissioner General, which has a fiscal memory, capacity to generate or record tax invoices and other reports and to transmit invoice data in real time to the Zambia Revenue Authority Tax Invoice Management System and includes a fiscalised electronic register, electronic fiscal printers and electronic signature devices”.

The definition of an electronic fiscal device has been widened to include but not limited to a fiscal cash register.

5.3 PROSECUTION OF THE DIRECTORS OR MANAGERS OF THE COMPANY UNDER THE VAT ACT

Section 44 of the VAT Act will be amended to provide for the prosecution of the Directors or Managers of a company, where the company commits an offence under the VAT Act.

The proposed wording will read as follows:
“Where any offence under this Act has

been committed by a body corporate or an unincorporated body, every director or manager of the body corporate or unincorporated body shall be liable, upon conviction, as if the director or manager had personally committed the offence, unless the director or manager proves to the satisfaction of the court that the act constituting the offence was done without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the director or manager or that the director or manager took reasonable steps to prevent commission of the offence”.

This measure ensures that charges for offences by corporate entities are attached to individuals responsible for the offence so that it becomes enforceable.

5.4 SECTION 10 OF THE VAT ACT TO BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR TREATMENT OF TRADE AND CASH DISCOUNTS

Under this amendment, tax payers will be allowed to account for tax on the discounted price when they offer any cash discount. The current practice is that for a trade discount, the discounted price is the one on which Value Added Tax is based whereas for a cash discount, the original price (price before discount) is what is used for the purposes of Value Added Tax.



“ Sales Tax to replace VAT Tax in early 2019...

▶ 6.0 SALES TAX

Government proposes the reintroduction of Sales Tax which it is anticipated will be effective from 1 April 2019.

For successful implementation of the new Sales Tax, the Value Added Tax Act will have to be abolished and replaced with a Sales Tax Act. The Government anticipates that the Sales Tax as a non-refundable tax will be simpler to administer.

The Minister of Finance confirmed that the Zambia Revenue Authority will finalise audits of outstanding VAT refunds and will settle refund claims which have already been verified. Any unpaid VAT and outstanding assessments will also be collected.

**ZRA WILL
FINALISE
AUDITS OF
OUTSTANDING
VAT REFUNDS
& WILL SETTLE
ALREADY
VERIFIED
REFUND CLAIMS**



Export duty of 15% introduced on precious stones and precious metals



7.0 CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

All of the following measures will take effect from 1st January, 2019.

7.1 INTRODUCTION OF EXCISE DUTY ON NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Excise duty of 30 ngwee per litre has been introduced on non-alcoholic beverages. This is expected to raise revenue for the government and help to reduce the prevalence of non-communicable diseases like diabetes.

7.2 SUSPENSION OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON LIGHT EMITTING DIODE (LED) LIGHTS

Customs duty on LED lights has been suspended. This is to promote and ensure affordable access to off-grid efficient energy solutions.

7.3 INTRODUCTION OF EXPORT DUTY ON PRECIOUS METALS AND PRECIOUS STONES

An export duty of 15% has been introduced on precious metals and precious stones. This is to increase revenue collection from mineral resources.

7.4 INCREASE EXPORT DUTY ON MANGANESE ORES AND CONCENTRATES

Export duty on manganese ores and concentrates has been increased from 10% to 15%. This measure proposes to lift the suspension of the export duty and increase the substantive rate.

7.5 INTRODUCTION OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON COPPER AND COBALT CONCENTRATES

In order to enhance revenue collection, customs duty at the rate of 5% has been introduced.



Excise duty of 30 ngwee per litre has been introduced on non-alcoholic beverages

7.6 INCLUSION OF SOME VEHICLES THAT WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE AMENDMENT ACT NO. 14 OF 2017

This is to include vehicles like station wagons with engine capacity of less than 1000cc and double cabs of gross vehicle weight of less than 3 tons among others that were omitted from the third schedule.



” Increase of customs duty on used and retreaded tyres...

7.7 INTRODUCTION OF DUTY ON USED MOTOR CYCLES

Duty of 25% on used motor cycles has been introduced to harmonise the duty treatment with bicycles which currently attract a duty of 25%.

7.8 INTRODUCTION OF EXPORT DUTY OF 10% ON RAW HIDES AND SKIN

The ban on exports of raw hides and skin has been lifted. An export duty of 10% has been introduced on these items. This is to encourage value addition and further investment in the leather industry.

7.9 INCREASE OF EXCISE DUTY ON PLASTIC CARRIER BAGS

Excise duty on plastic carrier bags has been increased from 20% to 30%. The increase is to further discourage the use of plastic carrier bags that have a negative impact on the environment.



7.10 INCREASE OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON USED & RETREADED TYRES

Customs duty on used and retreaded tyres has been increased from 25% or K3/kg to 40% or K5/kg. This is to reduce the use of used tyres that in most cases cause Road Traffic Accidents.

7.11 INCREASE OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON POWDERED MILK

Customs duty on powdered milk has been increased from 5% to 15%. This is to minimise the possibility of misclassification of the products leading to revenue loss for the government.

7.12 INCREASE OF ASYCUDA PROCESSING FEE

ASYCUDA processing fee has been increased from K324 to K500 to bring it to cost reflective levels.

7.13 INCREASE IN PERIOD OF ABSENCE FROM ZAMBIA FOR RETURNING RESIDENTS TO QUALIFY FOR A MOTOR VEHICLE REBATE

The period of absence from Zambia for returning residents to qualify for a rebate on duty payable on a motor vehicle per household has been increased from 2 years to 4 years.

Export duty of 10% on raw hides and skins...



7.14 REMOVAL OF CUSTOMS DUTY REBATES ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHOPPING MALLS

Customs duty rebates on the construction of shopping malls have been removed.

7.15 AMENDMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REGULATIONS TO REPLACE THE REFERENCE TO "TALK TIME" WITH "AIR TIME"

This broadens and aligns the wording of the provision with the use to which the word 'talk time' is put.

7.16 UPDATE THE SURTAX SCHEDULE BY INCLUDING AND REMOVING SOME ITEMS

This is to remove some items that are now locally available from the surtax exemption schedule and also to include on this schedule some products that are not locally available.

7.17 AMENDMENTS OF VARIOUS CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REGULATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR THE INTEGRATED BORDER DECLARATION FORM

This is intended to:

- a) facilitate expedited movement

of persons under a single window environment in transit and ultimately reduce their dwell time at the borders.

b) provide a prescribed form to be used to clear personal motor vehicles transiting through Zambia

c) reduce dwell time at the entry points for persons transiting through Zambia

7.18 AMENDMENT OF THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT BY DELETION OF THE WORD 'CUSTOMS DUTY AND SURTAX' AND SUBSTITUTION OF THE WORD 'DUTY'

This is to ensure clarity.

Customs duty
rebates on
construction of
shopping malls
removed

7.19 AMENDMENT TO ALLOW ARRIVING PASSENGERS TO PURCHASE GOODS FROM DUTY FREE SHOPS SITUATED IN THE ARRIVAL HALLS AT INTER-NATIONAL AIRPORTS IN ZAMBIA

The intention is to provide legislation to support placement and operation of duty free shops in arrival halls at international airports within Zambia.

7.20 REQUIREMENT FOR IMPORTATION OF GAMING MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A VALID LICENSE FROM THE REGULATOR

This is intended to ensure effective regulation of all players in the gaming and betting industry.



Definition of 'rural area' amended in customs and excise regulations...

7.21 AMENDMENT OF DEFINITION OF 'RURAL AREA' IN THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REGULATIONS

The intention is to harmonise/improve the rural industrialisation programme.

7.22 AMENDMENT OF THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A SEPARATE TARIFF LINE FOR CIDERS AND TREAT THE CIDERS THE SAME AS LAGERS

This is intended to harmonise treatment of ciders with that of lagers. Excise duty on ciders has been reduced from 60% to 40% to be in line with the rate for lager.

7.23 AMENDMENT OF THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR TARIFF LINES FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING

This is intended to guard against possible misclassification of finished soap products that are currently subjected to customs duty at the rate of 5%.

7.24 AMENDMENT OF THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A PENALTY REGIME FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED BY PROVIDERS OF EXCISABLE SERVICES

The intention is to provide for an explicit provision to cater for offences specific to the providers of excisable services.

PENALTY REGIME FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED BY PROVIDERS OF EXCISABLE SERVICES PROVIDED FOR



Excise duty on ciders has been reduced from 60% to 40% to be in line with the rate for lager

Zambia has over 20 double taxation treaties...



▶ 8.0 DOUBLE TAXATION TREATIES

Country	Applicable Tax Rates			Consultancy Fees
	Dividends	Interest	Royalties	
Botswana	5% or 7%	10%	10%	10%
Canada	15%	15%	15%	0%
China	5%	10%	5%	0%
Denmark	15%	10%	15%	0%
Finland	5% OR 15%	15%	5% OR 15%	0%
France	0%	0%	0%	0%
Germany	5% OR 15%	10%	10%	0%
India	5% OR 15%	10%	10%	10%
Ireland	7.5%	10%	10%	0%
Italy	5% or 15%	10%	10%	0%
Japan	0%	10%	10%	0%
Kenya	15%	15%	20%	0%
Mauritius	5% OR 15%	10%	5%	0%
Netherlands	5% OR 15%	10%	10%	0%
Norway	15%	10%	15%	0%
Seychelles	5% or 10%	5%	10%	0%
South Africa	15%	15%	20%	20%
Sweden	5% OR 15%	10%	10%	0%
Swaziland	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tanzania	15%	15%	20%	0%
Uganda	15%	15%	20%	0%
United Kingdom	5% or 15%	10%	5%	0%

▶ This is a selection of countries most commonly transacted with and is not a comprehensive list. For further details please contact us.

▶ The rates available under the various DTAs are **not** automatic and have to be applied for.

▶ 9.0 ABOUT US

▶ PROVIDING A PERSONAL AND VALUE-FOR-MONEY SERVICE THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVE AND EFFECTIVE ADVICE, FINANCIAL PLANNING AND CONTROL.



BDO Zambia is a firm of public accountants, registered with the Zambia Institute of Chartered Accountants, providing audit, accounting, taxation, management and consulting services to some five hundred clients of varying sizes and needs. BDO Zambia is part of the BDO International network.

Presently with 5 Partners, 3 Associate Directors and over 90 professional and administrative staff in our Lusaka and Kitwe offices the firm places particular emphasis on providing a personal and value for money service, through constructive and effective advice, financial planning and control. In addition to our own team of financial experts, the Firm has access to a number of qualified professionals providing advice on matters such as Human Resources Management and Legal Draftsmanship.

We've cut out needless bureaucracy, so we can serve you responsively and flexibly. Our systems work to support our people, not the other way around. That gives us more time to get to know you and your business – and give more relevant, intelligent advice.

With the backing of the BDO international network, we are able to combine global coverage with local knowledge. Our close relationship with BDO South Africa provides us with additional resources and expertise to meet business requirements in Zambia.

The Partners, Directors and staff of BDO Zambia have established the firm and its related specialised business entities as the preferred provider of Financial Services in the country. We have a commitment to total and exceptional client service and we build an understanding of our clients businesses that allows us an active role in their success.

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LEADING THE WAY

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The information contained in this document and the enclosed bookmark is based on the Budget Address presented by the Minister of Finance, Honourable Margaret Mwanakatwe, MP. This document provides an overview of the announcements made in the speech and information provided by the Zambia Revenue Authority. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure its accuracy, we are unable to accept responsibility for errors and omissions. It should be noted that the measures as introduced by the Budget Address are subject to Parliamentary approval. No financial decisions should be made based solely on the information contained herewith and no liability will be accepted for decisions based on its contents without further consultation with an official representative of BDO Zambia Limited.